# Financial Statements
# County of Sussex Inns Limited

**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

WEDNESDAY
*L4LF377A*
LD4 02/12/2015 #119
COMPANIES HOUSE

**Registered number: 06416983**

# Company Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | A Langlands Pearse<br>P Dyson |
| **Company secretary** | P Dyson |
| **Registered number** | 06416983 |
| **Registered office** | Studios C & D 209 St John's Hill<br>London<br>SW11 1TH |
| **Independent auditor** | Grant Thornton UK LLP<br>Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor<br>Grant Thornton House<br>Melton Street<br>Euston Square<br>London<br>NW1 2EP |

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# Directors' Report
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of the running of the Cowdray Public House in Sussex.

During the year the company ceased trading and disposed of the public house.

### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11 (2013 profit: £297,914).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2014: £nil).

### Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the accounts on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued support of the ultimate parent company Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited. The directors have received confirmation that Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited intend to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A Langlands Pearse
P Dyson

### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Directors' Report

**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 17TH NOVEMBER 2015 and signed on its behalf.

Polly Dyson.

**P Dyson**
Director

Grant Thornton

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of County of Sussex Inns Limited

We have audited the financial statements of County of Sussex Inns Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

**Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

**Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Grant Thornton

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of County of Sussex Inns Limited

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Gary Jones (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
London
Date: 20/11/15

# Profit and loss account
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

| | Note | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Turnover** | 1 | - | 92,199 |
| Cost of sales | | - | (37,755) |
| **Gross profit** | | - | 54,444 |
| Administrative expenses | | (11) | (88,205) |
| **Operating loss** | 2 | (11) | (33,761) |
| **Exceptional items** | 3 | | |
| Net profit/(loss) on sale of tangible fixed assets | | - | (53,629) |
| Other exceptional items | | - | 385,304 |
| **(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation** | | (11) | 297,914 |
| Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities | 4 | - | - |
| **(Loss)/profit for the financial year** | 8 | (11) | 297,914 |

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**County of Sussex Inns Limited**
**Registered number: 06416983**

# Balance sheet
**As at 30 June 2015**

| | Note | £ | 2015 £ | £ | 2014 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | **192** | | 1,541 | |
| Cash at bank | | - | | 6,456 | |
| | | **192** | | 7,997 | |
| **Creditors:** amounts falling due within one year | 6 | - | | (7,794) | |
| **Net current assets** | | | **192** | | 203 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | **192** | | 203 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | **100** | | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | 8 | | **92** | | 103 |
| **Shareholders' funds** | | | **192** | | 203 |

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
17TH NOVEMBER 2015

Tony Dyson

**P Dyson**
Director

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 1. Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

### 1.2 Going concern

The company has received an undertaking of financial support from its parent company, sufficient to enable it to trade for the foreseeable future being at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on the financial support and expected future profitability, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, the directors also consider that there can be no certainty in relation to these matters, which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amount and to provide for any additional liabilities that may arise.

### 1.3 Cash flow

The financial statements do not include a Cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, within the company's principal activities, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term leasehold property | - | Over the period of the lease |
| Fixtures and fittings | - | 10%-15% straight line |

### 1.6 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

### 1.8 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### 1.9 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where contractual obligations of the financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet.

Finance costs and gains or losses relating to finacial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument.

# Notes to the Financial Statements
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

### 1.10 Key accounting estimates and judgements

The following are the key judgements that management have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**(a) Estimated impairment of property and equipment**
The company is required to review property and equipment for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations or the fair value (market value), which are prepared on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates.

**(b) Depreciation**
Depreciation is provided so as to write down assets to their residual values over the estimated useful lives. The selection of these residual values and estimated lives requires the excercise of management's judgement.

**(c) Taxation**
Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that they will be obtained. Tax provisions are made if it is probable that a liability will arise. The company reviews each significant tax liability or benefit to assess the appropriate accounting treatment.

### 1.11 Impairment of assets

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and its value in use.

Net realisable value is assessed with reference to the current market value of the pub. Value in use is assessed by reference to the estimated future cash flows, which are discounted to present value using an appropriate pre tax discount rate. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

For property assets, impairment is assessed on the basis of the individual pub. The fair value of the asset is assumed to be the market value of the property.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 2. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Auditor's remuneration | **750** | 750 |
| Auditor's remuneration - non-audit | **500** | 500 |
| Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery | - | 868 |
| Operating lease rentals - land and buildings | - | 1,026 |

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).

## 3. Exceptional items

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Loss on disposal of the Cowdray Public House | - | (53,629) |
| Intercompany balances written off | - | 385,304 |
| | - | 331,675 |

## 4. Taxation

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.75% (2014 - 22.5%). The differences are explained below:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax | **(11)** | 297,914 |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.75% (2014 - 22.5%) | (2) | 67,031 |
| **Effects of:** | | |
| Fixed asset differences | - | 4,282 |
| Income not taxable | - | (86,699) |
| Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation | - | 6,242 |
| Utilisation of tax losses and other deductions | 2 | 9,144 |
| **Current tax charge for the year** (see note above) | - | - |

# Notes to the Financial Statements
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 4. Taxation (continued)

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

No provision has been made for deferred tax on losses as it is not sufficiently certain when these losses will be utilised. The net deferred tax asset/(liability) not recognised is £(300) (2014: £70,152).

## 5. Debtors

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 192 | - |
| Other debtors | - | 1,541 |
| | 192 | 1,541 |

## 6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | - | 7,794 |

## 7. Share capital

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Allotted, called up and fully paid** | | |
| 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each | 100 | 100 |

## 8. Reserves

| | Profit and loss account £ |
|---|---|
| At 1 July 2014 | 103 |
| Loss for the financial year | (11) |
| At 30 June 2015 | 92 |

# Notes to the Financial Statements
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

## 9. Related party transactions

At 30 June 2015, the company was owed £192 (2014: £7,794 creditor) by Cirrus Inns Limited, its fellow group company.

## 10. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is 333 PIC Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (Company registration number 07680490). The consolidated financial statements of Cirrus Inns Holdings Limited can be obtained from Companies House.

There is no single controlling party.